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Blythe's
DRUG STORE.
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Are You a Woman?
Take Cardui
The 'Woman' Tonic

FARM STOCK

COST OF FATTENING SWINE

Profitable Ratio Is Amount of Feed
Required to Produce Unit of
Increase in Weight.

(By W. P. SNYDER)
One of the chief problems before
the pork producer is, What is the most
profitable ration to feed? The proper
standard from which to determine the
most profitable ration is the amount
of feed of a certain kind required to
produce a unit at which the increase
is made. These are the same in all
parts of the country, while the cost of
the various kinds of feeds and there-
fore the cost of gains from the vari-
ous feeds will vary in almost every lo-
cality.

The results of extensive and thor-
ough experiments, extending through
a period of five years, by the Nebraska
experiment station, are here given,
the prices used in calculating the re-



Hogs Fattened on 90 Per Cent Corn
and 10 Per Cent Cut Alfalfa.

ults being as follows: Hogs, per 100
pounds, \$5.90; corn, per bushel, 47
cents; wheat, bushel, 70 cents; bar-
ley, bushel, 40 cents; emmer, bushel,
35 cents; rye, bushel, 58 cents; milo,
bushel, 50 cents; cane, bushel, 50
cents; oil meal, ton, \$30; tankage, ton,
\$40; bonemeal, ton, \$30; shorts, ton,
\$24; alfalfa meal, ton, \$15; chopped
alfalfa, ton, \$10; alfalfa hay, ton, \$8.

Feed other than alfalfa for con-
venience is termed "grain" in the re-
sults given. Where chopped alfalfa
or alfalfa meal was a part of any rat-
ion in the experiments, all the
grain was ground. The alfalfa meal
was mixed with the grain; the chop-
ped alfalfa was put in the trough
and grain poured over it. The feed
was moistened with water after being
put in the trough. The feed was
weighed separately for each lot of
hogs, at each feeding time. In all ex-
periments the hogs were weighed
every second week.

The animals had access to water at
all times, unless the weather was such
that the water froze. During such
times water was supplied three times
each day or as often as there was any
indication that the hogs cared for it.
Water was supplied in the fields by
means of a gravity water system that
kept fresh water in cement troughs at
all times.

Results: The feeding of various pro-
portions of alfalfa in a ration of corn,
as alfalfa hay, chopped hay and as
meal, indicate that the rations rank as
follows:

1. 100 parts corn, alfalfa hay in a rack.
2. 90 parts corn, 10 parts chopped alfalfa.
3. 90 parts corn, 10 parts alfalfa meal.
4. 100 parts corn alone.
5. 75 parts corn, 25 parts alfalfa meal.
6. 75 parts corn, 25 parts chopped alfalfa.
7. 50 parts corn, 50 parts chopped alfalfa.
8. 50 parts corn, 50 parts alfalfa meal.

The first three rations stand closely
together.

Of the many rations tried for fat-
tening, none has been found the equal
of corn and a small percentage of
alfalfa.

A summary of results indicates that
the cost of feed to produce a 225-
pound market hog was \$3.35 per 100
pounds, and that keeping the hog
until it weighed 225 pounds increased
the cost to \$3.57 per 100 pounds. This
includes only the cost of feed and does
not include the cost of labor, equip-
ment, unusual risk, or interest on in-
vestment.

TOLL OF DEADLY SHEEP TICK

Animals Infested With Parasites Yield
Poor Wool and Are Difficult
to Fatten.

It is more than futile to worry over
the competition of sheep from South
American pastures if we permit, un-
heeded, competitors to draw the life-
blood from flocks. Thousands of
flocks in the United States are being
preyed upon by ticks. Since scab has
been eradicated from some states
some men have relaxed their efforts
and ceased to dip their sheep. Sheep
infested with ticks yield poor wool
and are difficult or impossible to
fatten. There is no excuse for ticks
on a sheep farm. Two thorough dip-
pings at intervals of ten days or two
weeks will kill them; afterward it is
only necessary carefully to dip any
sheep that may be bought before it is
put with the flock, and the flock will
remain clean. Many an American

Hopkinsville Market Quotations.

Corrected April 15, 1914.

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

Country lard, good color and clean
14c and 15c per pound.
Country bacon, 17c per pound.
Black-eyed peas, \$3.50 per bushel
Country shoulders, 15c pound.
Country hams 21c per pound.
Irish potatoes, \$1.30 per bushel.
Northern eating Rural potatoes
\$1.30 per bushel

Texas eating onions, \$25 per
bushel, new stock
Dried Navy beans, \$3.00 per
bushel

Cabbage, new, 3 cents a pound.
Dried Lima beans, 60c per gallon.
Country dried apples, 10c per
pound, 3 for 25c

Daisy cream cheese, 25c per
pound

Full cream brick cheese, 25c per
pound

Full cream Limberger cheese, 25c
per pound

Popcorn, dried on ear, 2c per pound

Fresh Eggs 30c per doz

Choice lots fresh, well-worked
country butter, in pound prints, 30c

FRUITS.

Lemons, 25c per dozen

Navel Oranges, 20c to 40c per doz.

Bananas, 15c and 25c doz

Cash Price Paid For Produce.

POULTRY.

Dressed hens, 12c per pound

Dressed cocks, 7c per pound

Live hens, 11c per pound; live cocks
3c pound; live turkeys, 14c per
pound

ROOTS, HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW

Prices paid by wholesale dealers to
butchers and farmers:

Roots—Southern ginseng, \$5.75 'b

"Golden Seal" yellow root, \$1.35 lb

Mayapple, 3c; pink root, 12c and 13c

Tallow—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 4c.

Wool—Burry, 10c to 17c; 3C

Grease, 21c, medium, tub washed

23c to 30c; coarse, dingy, tub washed

18c.

Feathers—Prime white goose, 50c

dark and mixed old goose, 15c to 30c;

gray mixed, 15c to 30c; white duck,
22c to 35c, new.

Hides and Skins—These quotations
are for Kentucky hides. Southern
green hides 8c. We quote assorted
lots dry flint, 12c to 14c. 9-10 bet-
ter demand

Dressed geese, 11c per pound for
choice lots, live 5c

Fresh country eggs, 25 cents per
dozen

Fresh country butter 25c lb.

A good demand exists for spring
chickens, and choice lots of fresh
country butter.

HAY AND GRAIN.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$22.00

No. 1 clover hay, \$20.00

Clean, bright straw hay, 25c bale

Alfalfa hay, \$21.00

White seed oats, 54c

Black seed oats, 53c

Mixed seed oats, 65c

No. 2 white corn, 92c

Winter wheat bran, \$28.00

Indigestion? Can't Eat?

No Appetite?

A treatment of Electric Bitters in-
creases your appetite; stops indiges-
tion; you can eat everything. A real
spring tonic for liver, kidney and
stomach troubles. Cleanses your
whole system and feel fine. Electric
Bitters did more for Mr. T. D. Peeble's
stomach troubles than any medicine
he ever tried. Get a bottle to-
day. 50c. and \$1.00, at your Drug-
gist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Ecze-
ma.

Advertisement.

And She Needed Checks.

Teacher—"Did you ask your mama
why the pen was mightier than
the sword?" Small Miss—"Yes,
ma'am. She said it was because papa
couldn't sign checks with a sword."

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ROAD BUILDING

MAINTENANCE OF DIRT ROAD

Great Care Should Be Taken to Work
Out an Efficient System of Drain-
age for Highways.

(By JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, North Car-
olina State Geologist.)

The dirt road is more susceptible to
damage by water than, of course, any
of the specially surfaced roads; there-
fore, great care should be taken to
work out an efficient system of drain-
age for the road. Water must be kept
away from the road, and the rain
which falls on the road must be per-
mitted to run off as rapidly as pos-
sible, and by a very easy grade. It
must not only be taken off the surface
of the road as rapidly as possible, but
also out of the side ditches. Care
should be taken that these side ditches
are not too steep, and that every op-
portunity is seized for turning the
water out of the ditches into the ad-
joining fields.

Many of our country roads are bad
because in their construction no ar-
rangement was made for taking care
of the water, and thus they are very
muddy and filled with ruts and holes.
Instead of the middle of the road be-
ing higher than the edges, so that the
water can readily run off on each side,
many of them are flat, or even con-
cave, with the center of the road the
lowest point. If the road has been
constructed so that it is well crowned,
with the slope about one in twenty
from the center of the road to the side
ditches, and these ditches have been
graded so as to readily take care of
the water, and yet not steep enough
to cause them to cut deep gullies on
the side of the road, and if the water
is taken from these ditches at every
available point so as to prevent seep-
age of water under the surface of the
road, there should be little difficulty
in keeping the road in good condition.

Very often it is necessary to carry the
water from one side of the road to the
other; and when this is necessary, it
should be done by means of either
concrete, metal or terra cotta culverts
or pipes which will carry the water
under the surface of the road. After
the system of drainage has been in-
stalled, provision should be made to
keep it up, so that the drains and the
culverts will not become stopped up.

The surface of a dirt road should be
kept of dirt, and whenever any holes
or ruts have developed in the road,
they should not be filled up with stone,
or brush, but with dirt, and with dirt
as nearly as possible of the same char-
acter as the dirt composing the sur-
face of the balance of the road. If, on
the other hand, holes or ruts are filled
with rock, gravel or brush, the wear-
ing effect will be uneven, and the
wheels will begin to scoop out holes
just beyond or on the opposite side of
the road from the hole filled up. If
there are stumps or rocks in the road,
they should all be removed, so that the
dirt surface can be smoothed over and
brought to an even slope from the center
to the ditches. After the road has
been well constructed and the right
slope and surface obtained, it can be
kept in this condition very readily by
judicious application of the split-log or
King drag.

MACHINE FOR MAKING ROADS

Wheeled Frame and Shovel Scraper
Adjusted to Remove Surface of
Soil When Moved.

The Scientific American in describ-
ing a grading scraper, the invention of
J. F. Thomas and J. Haney of Odessa,
Minn., says:

"The object of the inventors is to
provide a wheeled frame and a shovel
scraper adjustably mounted in the
frame in such a manner that it may be

caused to scrape and remove the sur-
face of the soil beneath the frame
when the latter is moved, and may be
further adjusted to a position wherein
its contents may be either dumped as a
whole or gradually leveled out after
transportation to a desired point."

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DAGGETT & RAMSDALL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM

Used by the elite of New York Society for twenty-three
years and still their favorite. Imparts health and
beauty to the skin, smooths away the marks of Time,
brings Nature's bloom to sallow cheeks, discourages
unwelcome lines and wrinkles. Improve
your looks by its daily use.

In tubes 10c., 25c., 50c.
In jars 35c., 50c., 85c., \$1.50.

When you insist upon Daggett & Ramsdall's
you get the best cold cream in the store.



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Plant Bed Steam Boxes.
Country Work a Speciality.

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Feed Economy And Efficiency

You can save 10 per cent to 20 per cent of cost and get much
better results by feeding "SUPREME" Horse and Mule Feed or
"SUPREME" Cow Feed.
"SUPREME" is a perfectly balanced ration. We guarantee
the above statements or your money back.
Cotton Seed Meal is highly recommended by Mr. Geoffrey Mor-
gan as a valuable fertilizer for tobacco.

We have a large stock of Prime Meal, 41 per cent protein.

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Only National Bank in This Community:

Capital.....\$75,000.00

Surplus.....25,000.00

Stockholders' Liability.....75,000.00

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OF THE WORLD.

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